

## Cammeyer Shopped on a Standard of Merit

301 Ave. at 26th St. - 381 Fifth Ave.

## T. R. URGES USE OF BIG BUSINESS IN DEFENCE PLAN

'Utilization of Ownership'  
Must Be Next Step in  
Preparedness, He Says.

## WOULD HAVE ARMY ENLIST RAILROADS

Motor and Engineering Plants in  
Programme—Elects Russians  
to Hyphen Club.

Ex-President Roosevelt delivered an address on "Americanism" last night to a large and enthusiastic audience at the annual Knights of Columbus celebration in Carnegie Hall. The Colonel got much applause when he pronounced "hyphenated Americans," and propounded his doctrine of preparedness for war in times of peace. He sneered at the recent efforts of Germany, Austria and even Russia to foster a spirit of native loyalty among the Americanized immigrants from those countries, particularly the workers in munition factories.

"The foreign-born population of this country must be an organized political force," he said. "No other kind can fight the battles of America, either in war or in peace. There is no room in this country for hyphenated Americans. I do not refer to naturalized Americans. Some of the best Americans I have ever known were naturalized Americans, Americans born abroad. But a hyphenated American is a traitor at all. Americanism is a matter of the spirit and the soul. Our allegiance must be purely to the United States."

"If an immigrant is not fit to become an American citizen he should not be allowed to come here. If he is fit he should be given all the rights to earn his livelihood and to better himself that any man can have."

## Urges Swiss Method.

The speaker said that he agreed entirely with those who feel that many excellent possibilities are being lost by the failure to utilize the high seas. He suggested that aliens should be admitted under bond to read and write at some certain time. He declared that it was one of the first duties of America to provide means for the immigrant to learn the English language.

"The one absolutely certain way of bringing this nation to ruin," Roosevelt continued, "is by permitting the possibility of its continuing to be a nation at all, would be to permit it to become a tangle of squabbling nationalities, an intricate knot of German-Americans, Irish-Americans, English-Americans, French-Americans, Scandinavian-Americans or Italian-Americans, each preserving its separate national right and feeling, and each with a different attitude toward the United States."

"For an American citizen to vote as a German-American, an Irish-American or an English-American is to be a traitor to American institutions; and those hyphenated Americans who threaten the American Republic by threats of the foreign vote are traitors to the American Republic."

Colonel Roosevelt said that in order to carry out this declaration of principles it was first necessary to place far less emphasis on the question of high-seas neutrality than on the question of the matter of duty. He said no republic could succeed in the modern world unless its citizens possessed that form of high-seas patriotism which consisted in putting devotion to duty before the question of individual rights. He declared that the only permanent safe attitude for this country as regards national defence was a policy of universal service on the Swiss model.

Referring to preparedness, he said: "I am, as you know, a most ardent believer in national preparedness. I believe in it as a means of securing that honorable and self-respecting peace desired by all high-spirited people. But it is an absolute impossibility to secure such preparedness in full and proper form if it is an isolated feature of our policy. The lamentable fate of Belgium has shown that no justice in legislation or success in business will be of the slightest avail if the nation has not prepared in advance the strength to protect its rights. There must be not merely preparedness in things material; there must be preparedness in soul and mind."

"A plan for national defence which does not include the most far-reaching use and co-operation of our railroads must prove largely futile. We must have the most carefully thought out organization of the railroads, the national and centralized standpoint, in order to use them in time of war."

The speaker declared that all industrial disturbances should be eliminated as an essential part of preparation. He declared that the strike situation in the United States at this time was a scandal to the country as a whole, and discreditable alike to employer and employee. He told the Knights of Columbus that they were particularly fitted to play a great part in the movement for national solidarity. Referring to the recent efforts of the Austrian Ambassador and representatives of Germany to secure the release of the national and centralized standpoint, he said that the delay was demanded because of the uncertainty of the situation in his country.

In steamship circles and among persons following closely the developments in the political situation in Greece the order to turn the Vassilefs Constantinos back to port clouded in doubt the stand which that country may take in the war. There would be no reason for keeping the steamer off the high seas if Greece intended casting her lot with the Allies, it was contended, while if that country was about to affiliate with the Central Powers, the vessel could not be allowed to pass through the Strait of Gibraltar without being captured by British men-of-war.

Others said that the chances of Greece's entrance into the war on the side were remote and that the recall of the ship meant the abandonment of the pro-Allies policy of former Premier Venizelos and that hereafter that country would assume the same neutral attitude as the Vassilefs Constantinos would not be needed.

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## ARMENIANS' FATE WAITS 3 PEOPLES

Greeks, Jews, Germans in  
Turkey Doomed, Says  
Professor Hamlin.

## "TREMENDOUS FORCE PEACE'S ONLY HOPE"

Village a Day Ruined in Lake  
Van District—Sultan's Fall  
Sure, Is Prophecy.

After the massacre of the Armenians is completed by the Turks, the Greeks come next, then the Jews and then the Germans. Turkey is not going to rest until it has massacred all these peoples. Then it believes it can live in peace.

That this astounding programme has been mapped out by the Turkish Empire is revealed in a statement which, it is claimed, has come direct from an official high in the office of Talaat Bey, Minister of State in Turkey and working hand and glove with Enver Bey. Professor A. D. F. Hamlin, of the department of architecture at Columbia University, is sponsor for the statement, which was made by this official directly to Mr. Morganthau, United States Ambassador in Turkey.

Professor Hamlin's father founded the American Hospital in Constantinople, and a sister of Professor Hamlin is now living in Asia Minor. He is in close touch with conditions in Turkey and has seen the situation there at first hand.

In an interview yesterday he outlined some of the conditions. "Turkey is bent upon slaughter," he said, "and something must be done to stop her. The statement made to Ambassador Morganthau that Turkey will not rest until she has slaughtered not only the Armenians, Greeks and Jews and then turned upon her German allies, while seemingly ridiculous to us, means that terrible atrocities will be committed unless terrific pressure is brought to bear. The American people must realize the situation which is being perpetrated upon the Armenian people."

"I know of special conditions in the Lake Van district, near the Persian frontier, where a village a day is taken by the Turks. The young men are driven into the army, the older men, many of them college graduates and men of culture, shot and torn to pieces. The women and children are driven to the desert countries about Aleppo and Konium. Once the helpless women reach this place, they are treated as slaves and are sold to the Turks. They are taken to the cities and towns and taken their vengeance on these women and children, committing all manner of unspeakable outrages."

"The Turks are bound to be crushed no matter which side wins in the present war. If the Allies win, the Turks will receive summary punishment, and Constantinople will go to Russia. If the Germans win, the Turks will be forced to become allies and Germany's programme of expansion."

Justice Victor Dowling, who presided, spoke of the purpose of the Knights of Columbus organization. He described the fourth degree of the order and told of how it dwelt upon duties rather than rights, particularly upon the great duties of patriotism and national spirit. Cardinal Farley was represented by Mr. Mooney.

A vocal and instrumental programme was rendered.

## 400 SILK MEN CONVENE Exhibit of Fabric's History Feature of First Gathering.

Patterson, N. J., Oct. 12.—The first National Silk Convention ever held in this country was opened at the City Hall here this afternoon. Four hundred delegates from all parts of the country were present. Sessions will be held to-morrow and Thursday, at which well-known men will speak.

An historical exhibit shows what has been done with silk in the two centuries since its introduction to this country. This display is composed of articles loaned by the Metropolitan Museum of Art, the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, the Providence Museum, the Albright-Knox Gallery, of Buffalo, and several private collections. The women's art exhibit in the Chamber of Commerce also attracted much attention.

Among the speakers are Kai Fu Shieh, Chinese Minister; Charles Cheney, president of the Silk Association of America; Dr. Thomas H. Norton, of the Department of Commerce, who will discuss the dye situation; and Herman A. Metz, of Brooklyn.

## U. S. MAINTAINS TAX ON INCOMES IS JUST

Brief to the Supreme Court Says  
the Levy Relieves the Poor.

Washington, Oct. 12.—Heavier taxation on big incomes as a relief from the "disproportionate share" of governmental support borne by the poor under indirect taxation was defended today by the government in a brief filed with the Supreme Court in a case dealing with income tax cases. The brief is in reply to a charge of discrimination in the additional or surtax on incomes of over \$20,000.

"Income taxation tends to shift the burden upward," says the brief. "It is undeniable that the greater the income the greater the ease with which the payment of taxes is met. Even allowing for the normal inevitable increase in the 'scale of living,' he who has the larger income can more easily shoulder the burden of increasing, as the amount of income increases, not merely the total tax, but also the rate of taxation. At least Congress has in its discretion determined that the heavier burden can be carried more easily by the larger income, and it is not for the courts to say that such classification is outrageous."

Answering a contention that despite the Sixteenth Amendment the Constitution still requires income taxes to be uniform, the brief urges that the uniformity rule is limited to excise taxes and does not reach direct taxes.

As to alleged discriminations, the government contends Congress has the recognized power to make class distinctions so long as they are not unnatural and are based on real distinctions.

## MIDSHIPMEN END HAZING

Upper Classes Act on Eve of Academy's Seventieth Anniversary.

Annapolis, Oct. 12.—The hazing system has been abolished at the Naval Academy by the voluntary action of the midshipmen of the three upper classes, it was known last night.

Although no formal resolution was passed, it was stated on authority that there was an expression of the feeling of members of the three classes which was practical unanimity of opinion that the time had come when hazing should cease. This was on the eve of the anniversary of the opening of the academy, which took place seventy years ago today.

Khvostoff Stays in Duma.

Petrograd, Oct. 12.—Alexei Khvostoff, the new Russian Minister of the Interior, will remain a member of the Duma. This establishes a precedent.

## CHOOSE 4½% AND SAFETY

The expense and loss of time  
often attached to making investments  
reduce materially their  
earning capacity.

If you are holding your money in the hope of getting a higher rate later on we advise you to invest it now at current rates. A possible higher rate to be obtained will not compensate you for the interest which you will lose by waiting.

Our tax exempt guaranteed first mortgage certificates yield 4½% income clear, and, what is also important, you can invest without expense any amount at any time.

**BOND-MORTGAGE GUARANTEE CO.**  
Capital & Surplus, \$10,000,000  
176 Broadway, N. Y. 175 Remsen St., N. Y.  
350 Fulton St., Jamaica.

The sympathies of the American people, no answer has been received.

Earlier representations were met with two concessions promising that the Armenians who wished to leave would be permitted to do so and that Protestant Armenians would be spared. Information reaching this country, however, indicates that these conditions have not been strictly adhered to. In a recent dispatch it was asserted that "they were rescinded the next day."

Although \$100,000 from private subscription has been placed at Ambassador Morganthau's disposal for distribution among the refugees now banded to desert towns, no arrangements have been made for bringing Armenians to this country, as was originally planned, except where funds or relatives send for them. Those Armenians who were spared are gathered in the country between the Tigris and Euphrates rivers.

## TENURE CONCERNS PENN. PROFESSORS

Free Speech Won, Faculty Wants  
Selective Rights Determined.

[From a Staff Correspondent of The Tribune.]  
Philadelphia, Oct. 12.—Both sides of the Nearing free speech controversy at the University of Pennsylvania seemed agreed today that the real issue at stake is concerned, but that the question of academic tenure of office in general is yet to be fought out.

The stand-pat members of the board of trustees expressed their views on the subject that they got out of a difficult situation without impairing their own dignity; the pro-Nearing agitators feel that the board was forced to make a public confession of faith on the point of free speech, while the students who petitioned for Dr. Nearing's reinstatement have come to the conclusion they have done all they can.

"I don't see what more is to be done just now," said Edgar Cope, Jr., leader of the student petition movement. "We feel that, although Dr. Nearing did not get back, it is nevertheless a moral victory for him, and the trustees in general terms agreed to the very thing we were fighting for."

"In the future there may be a chance to test the sincerity of their free speech declaration when we invite Dr. Nearing to come back and speak to the university and speak to us, such as Mr. Gompers, whom the protest ruled out on the ground that it would displease the trustees to allow him to speak. If anything like that is repeated we will know that yesterday's action by the trustees meant nothing, and then, maybe, it will be time for further student action."

Wharton Barker, who made the fight for Dr. Nearing's reinstatement, and whose Huxley quotation in regard to academic freedom of thought and speech was adopted by the trustees yesterday, is content with what he accomplished.

There is an element in the board that believes the tenure of a college professor's office is like that of a hired man, while the other element believes the faculty has some voice in regard to the qualifications of its members. This element argues that the charter of 1791, in which it states that no professor shall be deprived of his office without a hearing, meant by the term "professor" all grades of instructors.

## GIRL ACCUSES EX-PREACHER

High School Student Leaps from Car  
—Cries Bring Policeman.

Florence Lennon, a fifteen-year-old Erasmus High School student, leaped from a moving Flatbush Avenue open trolley car yesterday afternoon, screaming that a man who sat beside her had forced his attentions upon her. Patrolman Porter chased the car for a block, and on the girl's identification arrested the Rev. Richard Keet, forty-eight years old, a retired Swedenborgian minister, for a charge of disorderly conduct. At the Bergen Street station Miss Lennon told the lieutenant that she had left her home, 2088 Nostrand Avenue, Flatbush, to go to a Fulton Street home. She said she had Keet get on the car at the Prospect Park plaza and entered the seat where she was. From the moment he entered the car he began to annoy her.

"Smiling and smiling at me," Miss Lennon continued, "the man did everything possible to attract my attention, and then began edging over toward me. Finally he put his hand on my shoulder and reached over and placed his hand on me. I became so terrified that I simply dashed past him and jumped."

Keet refused to make any statement. He lives with his mother and unmarried brother, at 152 Prospect Park West. He was, until some time ago, the pastor of a church in Ohio. After he came here he became instructor of history at New York University, and took up the work of preparing youths for college.

At the Keet home all information was denied. The home of his married brother, Clifford Keet, 238 Arletton Avenue, Keet admitted that his brother was a minister. Mrs. Keet interrupted the conversation, saying that her husband would take the Bar Association examination to-day, and he could not be troubled with the affair.

## WED AFTER 8-YEAR QUARREL

Bride, on Stage, Married and Divorced  
Since Parting.

Eight years ago a lovers' quarrel separated Willa Holt and Arnold Forester in San Francisco. Yesterday at noon, in the Waldorf-Astoria, the pair were wed, Forester returned from travelling in South America and Europe a year ago to find Miss Holt had become Mrs. Wakefield and entered vaudeville.

The pair were joined by the Rev. Dr. Warren, of the Eighth Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, and will go to the bridegroom's father's home in Virginia for their honeymoon. Mr. Forester had for his best man Joseph Darling, while Mrs. Wakefield was attended by Mrs. Dean, of the Waldorf. Mrs. Wakefield obtained a divorce in Atlanta five weeks ago.

## TAFT FOR BUDGET AND 7-YEAR TERM

Urges Extension of Veto  
Power and National  
Economy Plan.

## WASTEFUL CONGRESS NEEDS CURB, HE SAYS

Declares Law Against Presi-  
dent's Re-election Would En-  
courage Fearlessness.

The adoption of a budget system similar to that in the proposed new New York State constitution was urged by ex-President William Howard Taft in an address last night before the students and officers of Columbia University in the Horace Mann auditorium. The former President came out for a six or seven year term, which, he said, would make the President more fearless, as he would not have to consider a re-election.

Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University, introduced Mr. Taft. The lecture, which was on "The Presidency: Its Duties, Powers and Limitations," was the first in a series of six under the auspices of the Columbia Institute of Arts and Sciences on the George Blumenthal Foundation.

An extension of the veto power of the President was also considered by Mr. Taft in the course of his lecture, and he said that rather than any danger lurking in such an extension positive good would result. He referred particularly to the adoption of a system whereby the President could veto a part of a bill to do away with objectionable riders.

In part he said: "I am strongly inclined to the view that the term of the President should be six or seven years, and that should be subject to re-election. Such a change would give to the Executive greater courage and independence in the discharge of his duties, and the efficiency of administration in the last twelve months of a term would be maintained."

"I think, too, it would have better to bring the Executive a little closer to touch with Congress in the initiation of legislation and its execution, and the economical administration of government affairs."

"The waste of money in river and harbor bills, in public buildings, and in the matter of naval and military navy yards at places selected, not because they are most useful to the army and navy in the economic administration of military and naval defenses, but because they are in favored districts, is a waste of money which should be stopped. It is a waste of money which should be stopped. It is a waste of money which should be stopped."

"The Rev. Sergius Snegireff, of St. Nicholas's Russian Cathedral, 15 East Seventy-ninth Street, officiated at the ceremonies. Wearing over his black cassock a gorgeous chasuble of white, with ecclesiastical designs in red, and bordered with heavy gold, he faced a table whereon were set a candle and an ikon, and made his prayers of blessing. Now and then a singer at his elbow would take up the solemn chant. Some of the prayers were those of the regular ritual of the Greek Catholic Church, read from a missal bound in red velvet and trimmed heavily with ermine. Other prayers begged victory for the Allies."

At the end of his prayers for Montenegro—the tiny land that is fighting Austria-Hungary, with her hundred times as many people and her nearly fifty times as great an area—the priest turned and extended his gold crucifix to Captain Seferovich, who kissed it reverently.

When the holy water had been sprinkled and the ceremony was at an end champagne corks began to pop, and a cake that would have been the envy of a baker's heart was cut. It was decorated with the Montenegrin coat-of-arms and the flags of the Allies. Blue breeches and soft black knee boots. On his head was a blue cap with a red band.

After pointing out that the veto power was used often by Presidents when Congress differs with them politically, Mr. Taft remarked that the President Grant, President Harrison and I had to face politically hostile Congresses, which naturally led to an expressed difference of opinion between the Executive and Congress as to the wisdom of proposed legislation."

He then declared that in exercising the veto power the President often represents the entire country more truly than does the majority of the two houses.

"The Federal Executive veto," Mr. Taft said, "does not include the power to veto a part of a bill. The lack of such a power in the President has enabled Congress at times to bring to pass legislation which would otherwise have been vetoed."

"It has been suggested that such an abuse of power by Congress, for that it certainly is, could be avoided by giving to the President the power to veto special items and clauses of an appropriation bill. This power is exercised by Governors in states, notably by the Governor of New York State."

## HONOR ALLIES' BANKERS

Canadian Club Gives Dinner—Lord Reading and Mr. Homberg Speak.

Lord Chief Justice Reading, Basil Blackett, Ernest Mallet and Octave Homberg, of the Anglo-French Loan Commission, were the guests of honor last night in the Hotel Biltmore. At the speakers' table also were C. Clive Bayley, the new British Consul General in this city; Sir Arthur Herbert, founder of the British War Relief Fund; Captain Gaunt, of the Royal Navy; Sir Henry B. Smith, Ernest Thompson-Seton, T. Kennard Thomson and Charles Harding, the actor. There were about three hundred present when J. Emory McLean, president and toastmaster, proposed that the glasses be raised "To His Excellency the President and His Majesty the King." After the toast the diners sang "America."

Lord Reading made a few cursory remarks, thanking the Americans for their kindness and interest, and he expressed the belief that Americans, Canadians and English had much in common. After much cheering Mr. Homberg made an address in his native tongue. The dinner broke up with a rendering of "God Save the King!"

## EARTHQUAKE FELT IN ITALY

Reggio nell' Emilia, on Po Tributary,  
Reports Shock.

Rome, Oct. 12.—An earthquake shock was felt at midnight in Reggio nell' Emilia. Only material damage has been reported.

Reggio nell' Emilia is the capital of the province of the same name and situated on a small affluent of the Po, four hours' ride north of Bologna. Its population in 1901 was 58,450.

## John Daniel Sundries

will hold an Important Sale To-day of

3,000 Lengths Rich Imported

## Velvets and Plushes

An accumulation of advance foreign samples of exquisite Velvets, 32 to 46 inches wide, ½ and ¾ yd. pieces. Consisting of the choicest and richest qualities, makes and colorings of plain Velvets, Chiffon Velvets, Velours, Plushes, Broche and Crushed Velvets, and Plushes in Moire and fur effects. Suitable for Millinery, Coat and Dress Trimmings, Muffs, Scarfs, Bags, Fancy Work, etc.

These goods range in value from 3.00 to 10.00 yard. Will be sold in lots as follows:

Lot No. 1.....at, each, 25c

" No. 2.....at, each, 45c

" No. 3.....at, each, 65c

On Sale Centre Tables. Velvet and Silk Section.

Broadway, 8th and 9th Sts.

## TINIEST KINGDOM OPENS CONSULATE

Montenegrins, in Crimson  
and Gold, Dedicate First  
U. S. Headquarters.

A flag strange to Broadway waved from the twelfth floor of the big white building at 112 West Fortieth Street yesterday afternoon. It bore three broad horizontal stripes of red, blue and white. In the centre of the wide blue bar was a golden crown, and beneath it the letters "N. I." The flag represented the smallest country in Europe, now that Luxemburg is swallowed up in war—a country smaller than New Jersey and just a little larger than Connecticut. It stood for Montenegro, the flag flew so proudly that it marked the first Montenegrin consulate in the United States.

Inside the window where its staff was bolted the ceremony of blessing the flag had just taken place.

The Rev. Sergius Snegireff, of St. Nicholas's Russian Cathedral, 15 East Seventy-ninth Street, officiated at the ceremonies. Wearing over his black cassock a gorgeous chasuble of white, with ecclesiastical designs in red, and bordered with heavy gold, he faced a table whereon were set a candle and an ikon, and made his prayers of blessing. Now and then a singer at his elbow would take up the solemn chant. Some of the prayers were those of the regular ritual of the Greek Catholic Church, read from a missal bound in red velvet and trimmed heavily with ermine. Other prayers begged victory for the Allies."

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